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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the London Keepsake for 1842.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A TALE—BY G. P. R. JAMES, ESQ.

In the reign of an ancient king of Great Britain, whose name was George, and who consequently is supposed to have flourished on this side, both of the Conquest by the Norman William and the Reformation of our Church under the renowned British Bluebeard, Henry the Wife-Killer; and about the period at which the British stage coach first sprung into existence, under the form and condition of a snail, and the title of a diligence, there appeared—by the side of a highway, which led along the southern coast of England, and to that spot with an awful name, still called the Land's End—a solitary public house, with a little circular piece of ground before it, and an apple orchard thickly planted with trees behind it; beyound which, again, was a place called The Garden; though it must be acknowledged that those who did call it so were very courteous and liberal in their epithets. Every one who has seen Market Edgecombe, knows well that the most luxuriant vegetation which it is possible to imagine, can be produced at the very verge of old Ocean's reign; but no such praise as any there bestowed had been given the vegetable kingdom of the garden of which I speak, and a scanty array of cabbages, turnips, and carrots, was all that the spot of ground could boast. Even that was looked upon in those days all but miraculous, considering that the garden crept to the very edge of the cliff which overhung the sea; and Neptune, as if indignant at the presumption of the thing, would come angrily up to the very bottom of the land at high water, during all seasons of the year, but, when he got choleric in the spring and autumn, would bestow a buffet with his trident upon the cliff itself, which swept away, from time to time, a row of cabbages or a bed of onions, together with the soil in which they were planted. The house itself had an aspect somewhat gloomy, and its gables were turned towards the road, the entrance being reached by a step, not up but down.

The face of the landlord was a merry face and a gay; but with all that he was a prudent man, took care that his wit should go as far as it would, made one joke serve many customers, and a loud laugh to answer any question that he did not choose to give a more definite reply to, eked out his meaning by a knowing look, which is not tangible to the fangs of the law, and always spoke well of the peace. His wife looked as if she could have been a Quaker: he was an Anabaptist, however, and it is supposed, or at least was supposed by the people in the neighborhood, that the beer in that house turned more rapidly sour than in any other in the country.

It was a nasty, squally, rainy afternoon, and the diligence was winding slowly along upon the aforesaid road, at the average pace of three miles and a half an hour; while the rain kept beating in at various points of the crazy and ill contrived vehicle, when one traveller in the inside said to another—"Forty miles more, Frederick, forty miles more."

"Aye," said the other, "and this snail of a machine goes on as if it never intended to arrive at the end of the journey."

"While your heart flies on with the wings of love," replied the first who spoke; "and yet cannot reach Mary's feet any faster than the diligence."

The two gentlemen who thus conversed were sole tenants of the machine, and they were both young men of five or six-and-twenty years of age. The one who was called Frederick, and whose name was, moreover, Prevot, was by far the handsomest of the two, and upon the whole a very good looking man, though there was a certain grave and anxious look about his countenance, which those who loved him—and his friend's sister Mary, was one of those who loved him most—called deeply interesting; while those who did not love him pronounced it to be gloomy and sullen. Sullen he was not, for his was, in truth, a very quick and impetuous nature; but he had a strong imagination, and was by no means addicted to over bright hopes. After his friend had spoken, he remained silent for a minute or two, and then said—"Well, Willy, when will the deligence arrive after all?"

"Not till this time to-morrow," replied his companion, laughing.

"Nonsense, William Gore," said Frederick; "you do not mean to say that the wretched thing will take four-and-twenty hours to go forty miles!"

"Why, it stops at a little Inn a mile or two farther," replied William Gore, "for eight hours to sleep, as it is called, and you may think yourself very lucky if you do the rest of the journey in sixteen hours more."

Frederick Prevot bit his lip, and said —"Cannot we get a chaise?"

"Not on such a night as this," replied his companion. "Besides there is none to be had here. However, in consideration of your lover-like anxiety, I'll tell you what we will do. We will sleep here this night; have a good bottle of Burgundy if it can be procured; let our things follow by the diligence; hire two horses, and in five hours we shall be at home."

This was all agreed to by his companion, although to say the truth, Frederick, if he had his own will, would have mounted a horse as soon as he got to the Inn, and ridden on at full speed towards the end of his journey. By this time it was beginning to grow dusk, so that he would have had a darksome ride; it was raining as hard as it could pour, so that he would have had a cold one, and he himself was already extremely tired; so that every thing seemed to show that, though contrary to his own inclination, his stay at the Inn would be for his benefit.

On arriving at the place of public reception we have described, the travellers made known their purpose, both to the driver of the diligence and to the landlord of the Inn. The first of these two personages, as he intended to charge full price the whole way, cared very little whether they went on with him or not. The landlord, on his part, vowed that he could give the travellers the best of every thing; but that the gentlemen must put up with a large double-bedded room, as every other room in the place was occupied. Frederick said, that he hoped that it was at the back, as they should be out of the way of all the noise and disturbance which was even then going on in the front. This the landlord declared was quite impossible; there was but one room they could have, and that was in front. It was a capital room, however, he said, large and roomy; and they were consequently obliged to make up their minds to their fate.

As to the food set before them, the landlord kept his word. The dinner was most excellent, and though either Claret or Burgundy was an unknown commodity in that place, yet mine host declared that he had some Port of a very superior quality, some Madeira which had made more voyages round the world than Cook and Anson together, and some brandy, which also had been so much improved by travelling as any peer's son in the realm.

A crackling fire of dry wood, cheerful lights, though they were but tallow candles, some excellent fish, some game, for it was now autumn, with broiled fowl, and other accompaniments of the sort, greatly cheered the travellers; and although the landlord could procure no wine except Port, which proved of a very doubtful and unpleasant character, and a portion of which might well be suspected of growing upon English hedges, rather than in Portuguese vineyards, he offered to bring forth rum of such as they had never tasted before, in their days. That was an age in which punch was considered as one of the most urbane and polished of all beverages; the travellers willingly agreed to betake themselves to the bowl, and the rum produced by the landlord even exceeded his promise in excellence, and made the travellers marvel at finding any thing so excellent in a country Inn. They were deep in their potations, when the landlord entered with the coachman of the diligence, who, knowing that the travellers did not intend to go on with him, now appeared to demand his fare. Both put their hands in their pockets, and William Gore speedily settled his own part of the charge. Frederick Prevot, however, felt in his pockets in vain; he drew out a number of letters and papers, and then said, with a laugh, "Lend me some money, William. I must have left my pocket book in my portmanteau."

After affecting for a moment to refuse, so as to make his companion somewhat angry, William Gore gave the money that was wanted, and they went on with their supper. The lender ate and drank more than the borrower, and towards ten o'clock they retired to rest in the double-bedded room which the landlord had mentioned. Frederick Prevot had one quality, which is not very unusual with quick and impetuous men, he slept, when he was asleep, like a stone, though it was often long after his head touched the pillow ere slumber visited his eyes. It was thus on the night which I have mentioned; for an hour or more he lay listening to all the noises of the Inn, and there were many; but after that he fell into a sleep which seemed as sound as death itself.

We must now take up a new personage in the drama, and speak of the Boots of the Inn, who at an early hour of the following morning went to the door of the traveller's room to wake them, as he had been told. At first he modestly knocked, but no answer being returned, he went in and opened the window shutters. What was his surprise, however, to find the bed next to the window, in which William Gore had slept, if the poor wretch, indeed, had been allowed to sleep at all, now vacant, though sadly tossed and tumbled about, the pillow and the bed-clothes deluged in gore, and all the signs, in fact, of some terrible act having been committed.

Boots looked round the room and into the other bed; and then quitting the chamber in haste, told the landlord what he had beheld. The landlord, the chamber-maid, the ostler, all instantly rushed towards the stairs, but the landlord stopped the progress of the ostler, by sending him immediately for a constable and a neighboring justice. The rest of the party then returned with the Boots to the double-bedded room, where they found every thing as Boots had described; and, moreover, discoverd that the towel and basin which Frederick Prevot had used the night before, were stained with blood; and on peeping into the bed, where he lay sound asleep, his face and pillow found to be slightly bloody, while his right hand and arm, which was stretched out above the bed-clothes, had a good deal of blood upon the fingers and upon the shirt. The landlord wisely determined not to wake him till the constable came, and in the mean time further perquisitions were made. The stairs were covered with drops of gore; traces of the same kind were met with all the way through the garden to the top of the bank above the sea; footsteps were deeply sunk in the plashy ground, as if a man heavily laden had passed along; and in some places long trailing marks were found, which might very well have been produced by a person dragging along a dead body to throw it into the sea below. At length the constable arrived: Frederick Prevot was awakened with difficulty, and gazed around with a look of astonishment, which if feigned, was certainly very well put on. That look of astonishment changed to indignation on being charged with the murder of his friend, and he had well nigh knocked down the man who made the accusation, but he refrained: and what was his horror, when, on rising and dressing himself, as he was told to do, the pocket-book of William Gore, marked with a bloody thumb and finger, was found under his pillow!

Were we to follow the fashion of the day, we should dwell upon this examination before the magistrates, and his trial before a jury of his country; but for the sake of being singular, or rather perhaps, of going a step even beyond our contemporaries, we will pass over all the incidents of his trial, and dwell upon the still more painful incidents of his execution. Yes, reader, upon his execution; for the chain of circumstantial evidence was so strong that the additional facts which came out on the trial, namely that he had no money in the preceding night to pay the coachman, that the pocket-book which he had pretended was in his portmanteau could not be discovered there, and that the chamber-maid had heard a man go out and come in, were quite sufficient to convince the jury of his guilt. Not a doubt indeed, remained on the mind of any person but one, and that was the sister of the murdered man—the promised bride of him who was about to end his days upon the scaffold. *She* did not believe him guilty; she knew him well, she loved him long, and it would have taken evidence ten times stronger, even to raised a doubt in her mind. She openly and boldly declared her conviction of his innocence; she visited him in the *prison; she took leave of* him with tenderness and devotion; she consoled him with reiterated assurances that she was as certain of his innocence, as of her own.

The fatal morning dawned at length, and as it was then the custom to execute persons condemned for murder in chains, and as near the spot where the deed had been committed as possible, the sentence of Frederick Prevot declared that he was to be hung in chains upon the moor, about half a mile from the Inn where he had passed that inauspicious night. The prison in which he had been confined was at some distance, and though the time appointed for his execution was early in the day, the gazing spectators, who had assembled to witness the agony and death of a fellow-creature, were disappointed for some hours of that pleasant pastime by various accidents and misadventures which took place, and interrupted the march of the sad procession from the far off county town.

It seemed as if nature opposed herself to the hanging of an innocent man. The cart, in which, loaded with heavy irons and seated upon straw, he was drawn towards the moor, broke down at the end of the first five miles, and it took a long time to repair it. It was then discovered that the man who had undertaken the terrible office of executioner, and who notwithstanding certain savage propensities of his nature which led him that way, was so much of a novice as to be nervous and uneasy, had slipped off secretly; nor was it till long search had been made, that he was found, drinking large draughts of spirits in a public house. He was then placed in the same cart with the prisoner, and the march re-commenced; but some way farther on, in going up a very steep hill, the horse that drew the cart fell down dead in the harness, and a new delay took place while another horse was sent for. Thus the agony of that terrible journey was prolonged to poor Frederick Prevot for many hours, and his frame, worn with imprisonment, with the struggle of hope and fear, with indignation, anguish, and despair, seemed ready to sink under the protracted suffering thus inflicted on him, and many of those who accompanied the procession seriously thought that he would die before he reached the foot of the gallows. The clergyman who went with him to afford him spiritual consolation, was of that opinion, and mentioned it to the sheriff, who rode by the side of the cart on horseback, adding that the prisoner had tasted no food that day.

The sheriff was a kind-hearted man, and instantly approaching the prisoner, he said, "You seem faint, sir; will you take a little wine at that public house, or some brandy, or any thing that you like?"

"Sir," replied Frederick; "I will take nothing that can prolong my misery, even for a moment;" and again he sank into silence.

During the rest of the journey, the clergyman spoke to him from time to time, chiefly for the purpose of giving him what comfort he could; but at length approaching the moor, and the dark line of the gallows was seen rising in the evening air, the good man, in a low tone, urged Frederick earnestly to confess the crime. The young prisoner turned slowly round upon him, and said, "Would you have me die with a lie in my mouth? I am innocent; and my innocence will some day be proved."

Soon after this, the fatal spot was reached, and as it was now beginning to grow twilight, all the rest of the terrible proceedings were hurried as much as possible. Frederick Prevot showed firmness and readiness in all, and more strength than people had believed he possessed. Though the crowd which had been there from the morning was somewhat diminished, the numbers were still considerable, and while the executioner was in the act of adjusting the rope, the prisoner turned to the people, and said in a loud, clear voice, "Remember, every one of you, that the very last moment of my life, and with the very last breath, I declare that I am innocent! Now," he continued, turning to the hangman, "is all ready?"

"Yes," replied the man, drawing the cap over his face, and without waiting for any further word, Frederick Prevot threw himself violently off the ladder, and remained suspended between heaven and earth.

A low murmur ran through the people, and it was a sad one too, for there was something in the manner of his death which shook the conviction even of those who had previously felt most sure of his guilt. Some indeed, went away, saying that he died game, but the great majority of the multitude separated with a feeling that, on that moor an innocent man had just been murdered.

Such was the conviction of a shepherd, an elderly man, who fed the flock of a neighboring squire, the lord of the manor; and when he went home he gave his wife an account of the whole proceedings, adding, "They may say what they like, but I am very sure that poor gentleman did not kill the other one, and I should not wonder if the truth were found out some day."

As was usual with this old man, in the very grey of the following day, he led forth his sheep to pasture, and the feelings he had experienced on the preceding night, naturally made him turn his steps towards the gallows on the moor. Though it was a terrible sight to see the body of a human being hanging there loaded with heavy chains, yet the old man felt an interest in all that had occurred, which made him pause and look up. In the meantime, the sheep began to take a wrong direction, and he called his dog to turn them back. What was his surprise, however, when he heard a faint voice which seemed to come from the gibbet, inquire, "Is there any body there!" and, "For God's sake! take me down, or end my life, for this is very dreadful."

The voice evidently came from the man who had been hanged, although the cap, which was still over his face, prevented the shepherd from seeing his lips move. At first, the old man had started with terror and nearly sunk to the earth, but now his natural exclamation was, "Good Heavens! are you not dead yet?"

"No," replied the voice, "nor even hurt, except by remaining so many hours here. The rope does not press my neck at all; and somehow I am hanging by my legs and arms."

"Stay, stay," cried the shepherd, eagerly; "I will get a ladder, and take you down; but do not speak to any one else, for fear they should hang you again."

Thus saying the old shepherd ran faster than he had ran for thirty years, to a detached barn and rick-yard at a short distance, in which were lying several thatching ladders. Taking the largest of these, he was speedily at the foot of the gibbet, and had soon placed the feet of poor Frederick Prevot firm upon one of the rounds of the ladder. It was now very evident how he escaped death. The hangman, both inexperienced and half drunk, had twisted the rope round the chains in such a manner that the noose never slipped at all, and the lateness of the hour at which the sentence was executed, prevented the mistake from being perceived by others. The very suddenness of the spring which Frederick had given, had entangled the cords more strongly than ever in the chains, and as the last strong exertion which he made had exhausted, for the time, all his remaining corporeal powers, he fainted before he himself perceived that the anticipated death was warded off for the moment.

The Shepherd went skilfully though cautiously to work to set him free. He first cut the cord that pinioned his hands, and having thus enable him to grasp the ladder firmly, he cut the noose from round his neck, and hastened to descend, leaving the room for Frederick to follow. The poor young man, however, was so feeble, and so stiff, that it was with the greatest difficulty he crept down, and even then could not support himself upon his feet, though the poor shepherd was in great agitation and terror lest any one should come up, as the sun was now fully risen. For Frederick to reach his cottage was quite out of the question; and as the best thing he could do for him, the old man supported him to a deep little hollow on the moor filled with tall heath, and hid from any much frequented path. There he made him lie down, covered him over as well as he could, and hastened home to get some hot milk and other restoratives, such as he thought best calculated to give him strength to complete his escape. His efforts were fully successful; Frederick recovered sufficiently to reach the old man's cottage as soon as it was dark; under the cover of the subsequent night, he made his way towards the dwelling of her who was now weeping him as dead, and lost forever. The disappearance of the body from the gallows excited some conversation, but small surprise. Many people said the corps had gone to the anatomists and the chains to the old iron shop; others again declared that the friends of the criminal had carried off the body to bury him; but no one entertained a suspicion of the truth. In the mean while, the shepherd, making some reasonable excuse, gave his flock into the charge of a neighbor for the time, and accompanied Frederick to the house of Mary Gore.

The old man undertook the task of breaking the news to her, and delicate indeed was that task; for, at the best, the tidings had well nigh killed her with joy. The door of the neat small house which she had inhabited alone since her mother's death, about two years before, was soon open for Frederick Prevot, and their meeting was one on which it will not do to dwell. He found her in the dress of a widow; and though he would fain have lingered, and would almost have risked any thing rather than leave her again; Mary's only anxiety was to get him beyond the shores of England as speedily as possible.

She promised to follow him immediately if he would go to the West Indies, and there to unite her fate to his. Though his property was, of course, lost forever, yet here was ample, according to all calculations of love, and she proposed to sell every thing in England immediately, and to purchase property beyond the jurisdiction of the English law. The sum required to enable Frederick himself to proceed on his way was soon provided; and as there were no careful Bow-street officers watching the ports anxiously for a man who was supposed to be dead, Frederick Prevot was suffered to sail quietly away in a West Indian trader, and arrived safely at Jamaica after the ordinary time occupied by the passage in those days. The captain and several of the passengers, indeed, had remarked about him a certain degree of anxiety and reserve, which the captain, who was a good humoured soul, had striven to overcome by various little acts of kindness. When the vessel arrived, the captain took him on shore in his own boat, with another passenger, and promised to show them a house where they could get good lodging. As they were walking along, however, before a row of low stores and ware houses, the captain and the other passenger suddenly perceived the blood rush up into their companion's face, and with a leap like that of a maniac, he darted forward and seized the arm of a gentleman who was walking slowly on before them, talking to a negro.

The gentlemau instantly turned round and exclaimed, "Ha! Frederick Prevot!"

"Frederick Prevot!" cried the captain, running up and gazing upon his face." why that is the man that was hanged for the murder of Mr. Gore."

"I *am* the man that was hanged for the murder of Mr. Gore," replied Frederick, turning round, but still holding the other by the hand, "and this is Mr. Gore himself, for whose murder I was hanged."

"Well, this is the oddest story I ever heard," cried the captain; "how can two dead men come to meet at Kingston, Jamaica?"

"Are you all joking, Frederick?" demanded William Gore, with a grave and sorrowful face. "Is it possible that the accident that befel me at the inn, has led to such misery and sorrow as your strange words seem to imply?"

"It is too true, indeed," replied Frederick.

"Why, I have got the newspaper in my pocket, myself," said the captain, "with the account of the execution, and there is another in the ship containing all about the murder, and a wood-cut of the bloody villain cutting his friend's throat in bed."

"The fools!" cried William Gore, "why, the whole thing was as simple and possible. I ate and drank too much that night, Frederick, and I was awoke by a violent bleeding at the nose. I searched about for some cold water and washed my face, thinking that would stop it; but finding that it did not succeed in so doing, I determined to go out into the air. I recollected, however, that I had not much liked the appearance of the house, and as it was necessary to leave the door, I tried to wake you, but you slept like a stone; and I thrust my pocket book under your pillow. I then went down stairs and out into the orchard, intending to go down through the garden, which I had seen on the preceding night, to the top of the cliff, when, suddenly, I stumbled upon three or four men, who were dragging up what I now find were contraband West India goods, upon a little truck. At first they seem inclined to murder me, declaring that I was a custom house officer, come down from London, and I could only obtain mercy upon the hard condition of suffering myself to be carried on board the ship, which was then lying off the coast. They promised to set me on shore again, or to put me into the first fishing boat they met with; but they either met with none, or were determined not to keep their word in either respect, for they brought me straight on to St. Lucie, and with difficulty I have found my way hither, having nothing in my pocket but a couple of stray guineas. I am now waiting here for remittances from England, but certainly had no idea of seeing you, Frederick, though I took it for granted that your marriage with Mary would be postponed in consequence of the uncertainty attending my fate."

It was not very long after this interview that Mary Gore herself arrived, and strange indeed, were her sensations, when a boat came out to welcome her, containing the brother and the lover, both of whom she had for a time believed to be dead.

The events which I have just detailed, made a great sensation at the time; and the captain of the packet still continued to declare that it was the oddest story he ever heard. It is nevertheless a true one: and the gentleman from whom I heard the tale, had seen the original record, and gave me the real names of all the persons concerned; for the names herein assigned to the different characters in the books are, to the best of my recollection, the only fictitious part of the narrative.

COFFEE VS. LIQUOR.—The substitution in Great Britain of coffee for beer and spirits, has increased its consumption to such an extent as to call the attention of the government to the propriety of reducing the duties on the importation of it, as one of the most efficient means of moral reform among the people. The examination before a parliamentary committee, of several keepers of modern Coffee Houses in London, gives a curious and interesting view of the progress of the habit of coffee drinking. It seems that there were not over ten or twelve of these coffee houses in London 25 years ago; now they number 1700, and they are increasing at the rate of 100 a year. The price per cup of coffee is from 1d to 3d; and one of the keepers who charges 1½d per cup, testifies that he has from 1500 to 1800 persons daily at his house.

The consumption of coffee by the laboring classes in London, is shown by the examination of another witness—the proprietor of an extensive coffee house. The laboring man comes in the morning at 4 o'clock and has a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter, for which he pays 1½: and then again at 8, for his breakfast he has a cup of coffee, a penny loaf, and a penny worth of butter, which is 3d; at 1 o'clock he comes again and has his coffee, his bread and meat; at this hour of the day, there are upwards of 100 dining in one room at a time. These coffee houses are now generally resorted to by all classes, and it has become fashionable and customary, to drink coffee and ask a friend to drink with you in place of liquor. The duties on coffee in England are very high, the duty on colonial coffee being about 12½ cents per lb. and on foreign coffee almost 30 cents. Even at these high duties a cup of coffee is sold at 4 cents, and the consumption is twenty-five million pounds annually. It is supposed that with a more moderate reduction of duties, the consumption would be increased one hundred millions of pounds.

In Ireland the reformation has been still more extraordinary; through the exertions of Father Mathew, the great temperance Reformer, millions have taken the pledge of total abstinence, and those reformed drinkers are aided in their resolutions, by the use of coffee instead of whiskey. In the districts of Ireland under the influence of Father Mathew, in all the public houses, coffee is sold instead of whiskey.

Although you are a young man, deem it no disgrace to be called or thought modest. Modesty is a jewel—a gem—a diamond of the first water. Pity it is so scarce.

From Bard's Travels

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STATE OF DENMARK.

The intercourse which we have had with the Danes, of all classes, has very favorably impressed us. We have seen a good deal of them, in almost all circumstances. We have mingled with the inhabitants of the cities, and we have seen those of the country, and of almost every district of it. We have met them at the social dinner party, and in the course. We have travelled with them in steamboats, and in stages, and in wagons. And we must say, that we think them, taken as a nation, an amiable people.

Amongst the higher classes, whether nobles or commoners, one finds a great degree of cultivation, and a large amount of intelligence. The best educated people, and especially the people of considerable wealth—in other words, people who are in what are called easy circumstances—may be called a very refined people. More agreeable manners, more courteous manners, are not to be seen in any country in Europe. We have been perfectly charmed with the accomplished and graceful deportment, and the winning address and intonation of not a few Danish gentlemen and ladies with whom we have met, not only in the capital, but in all parts of the kingdom which we have visited. A stranger cannot but remark the great civility which the people of all classes display in their intercourse with each other. It is not only seen in the shop-keeper, who is solicitous to please his customers in order to sell his goods, nor in the wealthy citizen, who takes a pride in a generous hospitality, but also in the poorest mechanic, the most ignorant laborer, whether of the city or the country. We do not remember that we ever received an unkind word or deed from any one during both our visits to this country.

We are convinced, from all that we have heard, as well as from all that we have seen, that the people of this kingdom, taken as a whole, will compare well with those of any other in regard to the virtue of honesty. In all the dealings which we have had with them, we have never met with an instance of an attempt to overreach or impose. It has been far otherwise in most countries which we have visited. The fact that a man is a foreigner, and especially if he speaks and comprehends but imperfectly, the language of the country, too often furnishes an occasion which is seized with avidity to take advantage of him in a bargain. In some countries on the continent the state of morals is such, that falsehood and dishonesty in dealing, especially where a stranger is concerned, are not only not reckoned sinful, but not even disreputable. We are sorry to say, that we have too many amongst ourselves of those people of "seven principles," as Mr. John Randolph used to call them, who always go for the "five loaves and two fishes," and the only motive and rule of whose conduct is, an undiluted selfishness. The Danish character, in this respect, very much like that of the Germans. There is a great amount of simplicity, honest, and justice in their character, and in their dealings with their fellow men. We speak of course of them as a whole. Individuals there are, without doubt, of a very different description: for there is rascality in all countries. Taken as a nation, the Danes must be pronounced, we are confident, a remarkably honest people. And this is especially true of the peasantry, or country population. We have every where heard that portion of the people spoken of as distinguished for their honesty and trust worthiness. The character of the servants, especially those from the country, is, in general, excellent.

The agricultural and village population of Denmark may be called a virtuous one. At least it will compare well with that of any other country on the continent. The manners of this people are characterized by great simplicity and kindness.

We would sum up all that we have to say on this subject by stating, that it is the testimony of all well-informed and good men in the country, with whom we have conversed, that there is a large degree of morality among the middle and lower classes of the people. In this respect these classes unquestionably excel the higher classes of society, as they are called, including the most wealthy people as well as the very numerous nobility. The peasantry of the entire kingdom sustain an excellent reputation. Those of the continental portions of it, and especially those of Jutland, are believed to excel in virtue those of Zealand and the other islands. The character of the latter has been injuriously affected by too near an intercourse with the capital, which, though far from being the worst city in Europe, has many temptations and sources of corruption, against which the inexperienced youth, who come directly from the country, are not always as well fortified as they should be. The vice of licentiousness, though too prevalent in all parts of Denmark, is far from being as wide-spread as it is in some other countries in Europe. In this respect the character of the Danish peasantry is highly respectable, particularly on the continental provinces. As to intemperance, it is the testimony of all men with whom we have conversed, that it is decidedly on the decrease. The Director of the Police, Mr. Braestrup, has assured us that he has decisive proof of this fact. No man can have better advantages than he for forming a correct opinion on this subject. We have not a doubt of the truth of this statement, as it regards the middle and higher classes of society. But we fear, from all that we have learned, that it is otherwise in relation to the lowest classes. We have reason to believe that there is not a little drunkenness among them. The number of grog-shops, of wine-shops, and of grocery stores in Copenhagen, where intoxicating liquors are sold, is very great. It is also great in Elsineur, Kiel, and other considerable towns throughout the kingdom. We have not been able to obtain the statistics of this momentous subject; but we have reason to believe that when the truth comes to be known, it will be found that this dreadful vice has far greater prevalence in this kingdom than was formerly supposed.—It gives us pleasure, however, to be able to state that some philanthropic gentlemen in the capital have interested themselves in the subject of Temperance Societies, and are now occupied in making known to their countrymen the objects and the nature of these societies, and in endeavoring to promote their formation throughout the kingdom. In this good work no man has taken a more lively interest than Mr. Braestrup, the Director of the Police, of whom we have already made mention. Through his efforts, mainly, it is that a history of the Temperance Societies of our own country, and of other lands, has been translated into Danish, and published at Copenhagen within the present year.

RELIGION.—Denmark is emphatically a Protestant country. There are not more than four or five thousand Roman Catholics in the entire kingdom; and they are to be found chiefly in Copenhagen, Gluckstadt, Fredericia and Altona. In each of these places there is a priest, with the exception of the last named, where there are two. Whilst of Jews the number may be as great as seven or eight thousand. They have synagogues at Copenhagen and Altona.

FROM SYRIA.

A dreadful scene of violence and bloodshed has taken place at Beyrout, in Syria. A contest arose on the 18th of October, between the Druses and Christians who had assembled in order that the men should deliberate on the affair of "the mountain." On a sudden the Druses fell upon the unsuspecting crowd, and put old men, women and children to the sword with the utmost ferocity. The account says: "The struggle now began in serious earnestness. The Druses formed on all sides. The patriarch called the Christians to arm; his commands were obeyed with alacrity, and the Emirs Khangiar, Hagder and Samra at the head of large bodies of the mountaineers, hastened to the fray. The Druses were not behind, and under the command of chiefs of known bravery and tact, met in battle order the people whom they had so scandalously assaulted. The consequences were such as would seem incredible; a hundred villages having been sacked, the loss of human life has been dreadful on both sides, hundreds of children who escaped the ruthless fury of the sword are now in bondage, and the hatred existing is of such a nature as to lead to the idea that it would continue for a length of time. The town of Beyrout has given shelter to hundreds of miserable families burnt out of their villages at an incredible short distance from that place, to such a point of insolent audacity have the Druses proceeded." The country inhabited by the contending parties is called the mountains of Lebanus and Antilibanus, which compose Lebanon of the Scriptures, and runs in two parallel ridges of mountains between Syria and Palestine. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow, but below are very fruitful vallies, occupied by Christians and Druses and Turks. The language of the Druses is Arabic. They appear to have but little religion, of any kind, but pray both in their own temples and the Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labor, and great enemies of the Turks, by whom tribute is exacted from them. The best feature in their character is a peculiar law of hospitality, which forbids them ever to betray a guest.

From the Cincinnati Republican, January 12

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT—OUR CITY AGAIN DISGRACED!

During the whole day yesterday a portion of our city was in the possession of a mob, brought on by the failure of some of our small note shops. As the whole scene was in the neighborhood of our office, we noted the facts as they occurred, as accurately as we could in such a state of excitement and confusion.

On Monday evening it was announced that the Miami Bank had made an assignment and would be closed on Tuesday. Early in the morning of Tuesday, an immense crowd assembled in front of the bank, which is very near the room occupied by the Cincinnati Bank. Upon the door of the latter was a notice that it would be closed for twenty days, after which time it would redeem its paper. This caused great excitement—the exasperated crowd increased, and about nine o'clock a mob broke open the doors and found that every thing had been removed except the desks and counters—these were broken and thrown into the street.

After they had done all the damage they could there, they broke into the Miami Bank, and, while we are writing, (at half-past eleven,) are destroying its contents. There are thousands in the streets spectators. The run upon Bates, whose office joins the Miami Bank, is immense. Every man who has a dollar of the Exchange Bank paper is crowding in with it. Thus far he continues to redeem. The crowd are endeavoring to compel him to redeem the West Union issues, and several have succeeded. If this is continued, of course he must suspend, and in the present state of excitement there is no telling what would be the consequence Lougee's office is on the opposite corner from Bates, and is closed. We presume he has escaped only because attention has not yet been directed towards him.

The mob is disgraceful to our city. Such scenes and such transactions bring a lasting disgrace on our city, and every recurrence of them renders the law less effective in the protection of life and property.

Quarter past 12.—The riot still continues. The sheriff is out on horseback trying to disperse the crowd. Some of the firemen are out in uniform for the same purpose. The mob are still trying to break open the vault of the Miami Bank.

Half-past 12.—They have succeeded and scattered the books and papers in the streets. Some twelve or fifteen of the Citizens' Guards made their appearance at the Mayor's office in uniform. They were formed and marched with fixed bayonets through the crowd in front of the banks and Bates' Exchange Office. The mob retreated a short distance, but commenced an assault upon the military, and the few members of the Protection Fire Company who had followed them, with brickbats and clubs. The captain fired a pistol, and we understand wounded very severely in the leg one who had assailed him.

This caused an increase of the violence of the mob—brickbats and clubs flew more rapidly at the military and firemen; several of the firemen stood their ground manfully for a short time. We saw one of them break his staff over the head of an assailant. The military were ordered to fire, which many of them did as they were retreating in order towards the Mayor's office. The guns must have been charged with blank cartridges, because they were fired directly into the crowd, and we have not been able to learn certainly that any one was injured by them. We did hear that one man was wounded in the head and another in the face, with shot, but could not learn certainly that this was the case.

The military and firemen retreated to the Mayor's office, where, upon consultation with the sheriff, it was determined to be most prudent for them to retire, because very few of the citizens seemed disposed to lend them any aid, and their numbers were too small to accomplish any thing effectual.

The Mayor had been very sick for a day or two, and it was with difficulty he was able to get to his office; he only remained a short time, and returned home.

A little after one o'clock the mob commenced breaking the windows and furniture of Bates's office, we presume because he did not redeem West Union. He continued to redeem Exchange Bank notes very promptly up to this time, but when the breaking commenced he gathered up what he could and retreated. The interior of his office was soon demolished and the contents thrown into the street—books, papers, and all that could be found. The doors, windows, and counters were completely demolished—the signs torn down and split to pieces.

After this the attack was commenced on Lougee's office on the opposite corner of Main and Third streets. It had not been opened during the day. The doors and windows were soon broken; the crowd rushed in, and this office soon shared the same fate with Bates's. Lougee issued the notes called the "Saving Bank of Louisville." After the crowd had completed the work of destruction here, they went to Brewster's and Easton's offices, but at half-past three they had done no other damage to them than to pull down the signs and destroy them. The crowd in the streets is still immense. There must be three or four thousand people assembled, but the great majority are mere spectators. They are pleased at the prospect of banishing the shinplaster trash, but they do not approve of the means. We doubt whether more than fifty persons were actively engaged, and many of these were boys of 17 or 18.

The "Mechanics and Traders' Bank," one of the proscribed institutions, and situated near the others, continued open till five o'clock, and redeemed her issues in bankable money, instead of currency, as she had done heretofore. She escaped, but not without some threats. Several of the directors went behind the counter to assist the clerks in taking in their paper.

A large number of citizens have volunteered to guard the city to night. Several of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested, and we hope there will be no disturbance during the night.

P. S.—Since writing the above we hear there were upwards of $224,000 of money in the vault of the Miami Bank. $218,000 of this was in their own notes—$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks, all of which was taken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found $24,000, some of which was in bankable paper, the balance in their own paper.

The Disturbances at Cincinnati.—The mob which was suffered to break open a Bank and several Brokers' offices in Cincinnati, and to destroy the contents thereof, in broad day-light, on the 11th instant, appears to have subsided before night-fall of that day. The following grave and very appropriate remarks on the subject are taken from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th instant: *Nat. Intel.*

The Mob.—The wild spirit of disorder which prevails more or less over our country must be stayed. It is idle to palter with it longer. It is worse than idle to palliate it for any cause. It must be rebuked—crushed—even if human blood be shed to effect it. Better that than anarchy.

The late outrage must be humiliating to every good citizen. *In broad sun light, and in the very thickest throng of business, a mob was allowed to rule supreme for a whole day!* Havoc was made of property before our eyes, good citizens rudely seized and threatened, and yet the civil authority was not strong enough to arrest its progress? That authority was silent, and stout-hearted able-bodied men looked on as if they were palsied.

There are citizens who excuse this mob. "Look, say they, at the rascality of these money shavers: see how they have swindled the community: they merit this punishment." Be it so. No one can think less of this class than we do, and none have labored harder than we to put them down. But, bad as they are, and mischievous, nay, ruinous as their action has been to hundreds and hundreds of honest men, even this does not and cannot justify this outbreak. *It is another foul blot upon the city's character that it was tolerated.*

Where, besides, is this to end? What is to check this mob tendency among us? The vengeful spirit which seeks to gratify itself by violating the law for a *justifiable* cause, as this is termed, *to-day*, may do so for an *unjustifiable* cause *to-morrow*. It is the first step which costs. If we tolerate *that* others will be taken, and the gutted appearance of the illegal shavers shop's now, will simply serve to shadow forth what is to be the condition *hereafter* of our legalized institutions and private dwellings. We must crush this spirit—root it out as we would the rankest villany, if we would rescue life or property from its grasp.

But it is clear, either from want of power or efficiency, or perhaps both, that the civil authority is not strong enough to quell popular tumult. We cannot rely upon it in that crisis. It has quailed always before this rude mob spirit, as if it were instituted to be ruled by, and not to rule it. Now, be the cause of this evil what it may, whether the power of the civil authority is too limited, or it lacks the courage to exert it, it ought to be remedied. If the law does not arm it with strength enough to maintain order, let that strength be given. If those in authority, having the power, dare not exercise it, and slink away because they would avoid responsibility or fear to brave the mob, let them be dismissed from office, and truer men be selected.

From the National Intelligencer.

MOB LAW.

We find in the last received number of the Cincinnati Gazette the following:

"MOB.—An intelligent friend, opposed to us in politics, seeks, in a well written communication, to defend the late out break, as an *exception*, though he condemns as strongly as we do all violations of the law. It will not do. There can be no exceptions under a well regulated government.

"Let us put a case to him. He is a father. He has sons growing up about him, and they are educated as much, if not more, by the spirit of society as by the spirit of his family circle. What must these boys think, how must they feel, when they hear him palliating outbreak, or, worse still, see him taking part in it? It would be educating them literally for crime.

"Nothing, indeed, gave us more pain than to see the number of *lads* in the mob of Tuesday morning, mingling in with the crowd, and breathing in the spirit of misrule. Can we expect them to be orderly men? Do we not force them almost by such examples to become violators of the laws? Accustom our *youth* to such scenes, let them be taught to justify mobs, and to grow familiar with their excitement, and as *men* they will be lawless and licentious. A spirit so nurtured will end in anarchy.

"It would be well for parents to think of these things. We recommend them at least to the consideration of our friend, when he argues in favor of the late mob even as an *exception* to the general rule."

We do not know how "the intelligent friend" of the editor of the Gazette felt after reading this gentlemanly and just rebuke. But if he be *sensible*, as well as "intelligent," he cannot but have acknowledged the truth of every word of it.

How detestable and abhorrent, on the contrary, are not the sentiments which, it appears from the Ohio State Journal, a member of the Legislature of that State has so far braved the moral sense of civilized society as to utter, in the following language?

From the Ohio State Journal.

We would ask the attention of the intelligent and honest men of all parties, of Ohio and of the whole country, to the language and sentiments expressed by Mr. McNulty, the representative from Knox county, and a leading and prominent member of his party, in the House, on Thursday. The bill to repeal the charter of the German Bank of Wooster being under consideration, Mr. McN. said:

"That he did not feel particularly friendly to the bill, but he should vote for it, however. He could not approve of that part of the amendment (offered by Mr. Schenck) which authorized the institution of judicial proceedings. He admired the system of settling the affairs of Banks recently introduced in Cincinnati, and thought it would prove more effectual than any thing that could be done by the Legislature. Nothing short of that would be adequate. He wanted no better light to brighten his way in the path of duty than the burning edifices of every bank in the state. And he would add, too, that he should delight to see the natural bodies of those who composed these frauds upon the community suspended like Haman high between heaven and earth."

In reply to some remarks from Mr. Schenck, Mr. McNulty reiterated these atrocious sentiments: "He had no such profound horror of mobs as was professed by the gentleman from Montgomery, (Mr. S.) The decisions of Judge Lynch were seldom reversed, and that proved that they were right. The 'tea party' at Boston was a mob, and there was no difference between that act and the one in which the swindling shops in Cincinnati had been demolished. Mobs, in his judgment, constituted the only efficient system of bank reform, and he wanted to see it carried it. Mr. McNulty said he represented a population of 30,000, a majority of whom coincided with him in these doctrines, for he had openly and boldly avowed them before the election, and had told his constituents if they did not agree with him they had better send some one else to represent them in the Legislature. He only regretted that he could not say, with another distinguished public man who filled an honorable station in other councils, "Solitary and alone I set this ball in motion!" But, in the exercise of their uncircumscribed sovereignty, the People had found out a remedy for the abuses of the times, and he prayed to God they would put it in force."

To offer any commentary on such avowals would be to insult the intelligence of our readers.

From the National Intelligencer.

AUTHENTIC FROM MEXICO.

We have been favored with a file of Mexican papers brought by the barque Eugenia, recently arrived at New York from Vera Cruz, from which we glean the following items.

The United States ship Peacock, one of the vessels of the Exploring Expedition, was lost off the mouth of the Columbia river on the 18th of July last. Her officers and crew, the chronometer, charts, &c. were all saved. It was expected that the brig *Thomas H. Perkins* would either be bought or chartered for the conveyance home of the crew of the Peacock.

On the 9th of October last the Representatives appointed by General Santa Anna, two from each Department of the Republic, met and chose him President of the Mexican Republic. The next day he took the oath of office in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and the same evening appointed as his Cabinet Ministers—

Manuel Gomez Pedraza, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government.

Cipriano del Castillo, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Jose Maria Tornel y Mandevil, Minister of War and Marine.

Francisco Garcia, Minister of Hacienda.

[Senor Garcia declined the appointment, and soon afterwards died in the Department of Zacatecos.]

General Pedraza resigned after he had been in office four or five weeks, and Jose Maria de Bocanegra was appointed as his successor.

Iguacio Trigueres was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Garcia.

The Provisional President had, by proclamation, convoked the Constituent Assembly for the first of June next.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 16th of October contains an official letter, dated Atonelisco, 22d of September, from General Manuel Armijo, the Commandant General of New Mexico, *giving* an account of the capture of the vanguard of the Texian expedition to Santa Fe. The General states that intelligence of the approach of the Texians was communicated to him by an Italian and a New Mexican, who were with the expedition, but who fled from it in advance for that purpose. That on the 17th of September the party of one hundred dragoons under Col. Cook surrendered at discretion, and were deprived of their arms and clothing, which Gen. Armijo distributed among his own companions in arms. That the interpreter had been set at liberty on account of his good behavior, but that the other prisoners were on their way towards Mexico under an escort.

The same paper of the 18th of October publishes President Lamar's Proclamation to the citizens of Santa Fe, one of the papers found upon the Texian prisoners. The proclamation is accompanied by a commentary from the Editor of the paper.

Subsequent numbers of the same journal contain the other documents found upon the Texians.

The number for the 24th of October states that President Santa Anna had directed a cross of personal distinction to be prepared at the public expense for General Armijo, with the following inscription: "He saved in New Mexico the integrity of the national territory." To the chiefs, officers, and troops who partook in the capture of the Texian vanguard was also awarded the privilege of wearing upon their left arm a shield, in which, on a green ground, was to be seen a national eagle with out-stretched wings, bound with gold cord for the chiefs and officers, and with yellow silk for the other troops, the following inscription appearing on the ground of the shields of both: "Intrepidity and valor in defence of the Mexican territory."

An official letter to the Secretary of War from Francisco G. Conde, Commandant General of the Department of Chihuahua, dated at that place on the 26th of October, announces the arrival of 90 Texian prisoners there the day before, and that, for want of means to support them, they would rest there only two days, when they would be conducted to the border of the Department of Durango.

Another letter to the same from the same person, dated the 5th of November, gives an account of the capture of the rest of the Texian expedition at Lake Colorado by Lieut. Col. Don Juan Andres Archuleta, at the head of 230 men.

A report of the Secretary of War, dated the 15th of November, is published, recommending a formal campaign against Texas, and stating the quotas of troops which the several Departments were to contribute for the purpose of recruiting the army.

Mexico and the Texian Prisoners.—We are informed by a friend who has letters from the city of Mexico to the 16th of December, that at that time Gen. Santa Anna, the Provisional President of the Republic, was dangerously ill of dysentery. The Texian prisoners of war were on their march to the capital. Three of them tired on the road, just beyond Chihuahua, and could proceed no further, when the Captain of the guard who escorted them, as soon as the fact was reported to him, had them shot. This cold-blooded act of barbarism, it is represented, had excited the indignation of all classes of the community, even in Mexico.

A constituent Congress of the nation had been called by Santa Anna, to assemble in the city of Mexico on the 1st of June, of the present year, for the formation of a new Constitution; in which Congress all the Departments (including *Texas*) were to be represented in the ratio of one deputy to every 70,000 inhabitants. The population of each department is stated in the decree of the President, based upon an estimate of the national institute of geography and statistics, and is made to amount, in the aggregate, to 7,044,140. The population of Texas is stated at 27,800. *Richmond Compiler.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By the arrival, last evening, of the Swedish brig Albion, we are put in possession of Canton (Macao) letters and papers to the 15th of September, inclusive. The accounts are painfully interesting, teeming as they do with details of renewed havoc and destruction of human life in the progress of that war which, even Mr. Adams to the contrary notwithstanding, we cannot but regard as cruel and unjust almost without precedent.

The fact has been several times brought to our notice that a very different feeling prevails among the Chinese out of Canton from that exhibited by the citizens and civic authorities; the latter are governed by the spirit of trade and cupidity, and their national zeal having long since been deadened by profitable intercourse with foreigners, they have been disposed for peace on any terms, however humiliating or adverse to the long settled policy of the empire; but the country people look upon their relentless invaders with horror, and were their martial ability but equal to their good will, the conflicts that have taken place would have presented a much less uniform character of unresisted butchery. Influenced by this spirit, as we now learn, they had sunk huge blocks of granite and other obstructions in some of the passes leading to the city, with a view to hinder the approach of the British ships; and these proceedings had been eagerly laid hold of by the commander of the squadron remaining near Canton, to make renewed attacks upon the forts, villages, and junks, several of which had been destroyed with murderous destruction of life; and the ships had gone up the river with the presumed intention of destroying the city—unless, indeed, they should be bribed to spare it with another half dozen millions. One letter, dated September 15th, says:

"I have just heard of Captain Nias (the command officer) having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the river near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Wang Tung and the fortifications at Kow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton, and I should not be much surprised to hear of the city being burnt before I get away from here. Thus it appears, as conjectured and stated to you yesterday, that the least provocation is now made the excuse of great violence, and the result is as doubtful and the anticipation of it as much clouded by fear of suffering to the innocent people, as any former period. This news is just as heard in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the cannons heard, and the people of Canton were flieing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages."

The process of building up a settlement at Hong Kong was going on with considerable vigor, and it is said that the native population was increasing. Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker sailed for the North on the 22d of August, with the major part of the forces, both naval and military; and reports had come, through the Chinese, that Amoy had been attacked and taken, after a feeble resistance. We may presume that it was held to ransom, buccanier fashion, as was done with Canton. It was reported also that Chusan had been retaken, but we suspect that the invaders would have little inclination to meddle with that unhealthy island, after the dire experience they had of its pestilential influences. We incline to the opinion that the course of the British will be to attack the maritime cities in succession, extorting from each as much coin as possible, either by pillage or ransom; and making no attempt upon Pekin until the arrival of large reinforcements and the favorable season. As to reaching the Imperial city with their heavy ships, we believe it to be out of the question; and they have not steamers enough in the present expedition to carry so large a body of troops as would be ne-

cessary! The probability is that Britain would be the least of their operations at this time. With the plunder of that city they can strengthen themselves for a dash at the mighty and far distant capital of all the empire.

In confirmation of the views here presented, we find it stated in the Canton Register of September 14, that an order had been despatched to the Cape of Good Hope for the return of all vessels belonging to the expedition that might touch there, including even the Conway, homeward bound, with the ransom of Canton on board.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

Facts will develope the truth that this branch of the American manufacturing cannot be too highly appreciated. Iron is more valuable because more useful than gold. With regard to the important light in which the subject of the Iron trade deserves to be considered in this country, and in reference to a meeting of the manufacturers of the article and others interested in the iron trade, recently held in the city of New York, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for an increase of duties on imported foreign iron, as a means of inducing a more extensive development of our own national resources in the manufacture of this important article of wealth and greatness, the Richmond Whig indulges the following appropriate reflections, and as we do them, highly useful suggestions:

Iron Manufacture.—The proceedings of citizens of New York, in reference to the production of Iron in this country, will arrest the attention of the Virginia public. Those proceedings come recommended by the fact, that the Chairman of the meeting (Mr Boorman), is the principal of one of the largest Commission Houses in New York, which has made and is making a fortune by the sale of foreign Iron. It is therefore his individual interest to admit foreign Iron duty free—but his patriotism prevails over his interest, and upon an enlarged consideration of the public good, he urges the protection of the domestic article.

Next to Pennsylvania, there is no State in the confederacy so deeply interested in the manufacture of Iron, and its due protection, as Virginia. Our Mountains are filled with it—and yet for the want of a fostering hand from Government, it lies idle and unproductive to us and to the world.

An able writer in the London Quarterly Review recently observed, that no nation in modern days had acquire great and enduring strength, which had not in its own limits *Iron* and *Coal*—the two great levers of modern improvement, and the bulwarks of national wealth and prosperity. The one supplied the steam, the other the vessels and the rails. They were (he adds) more valuable, intrinsically, than mountains of gold. We possess these mighty agents either for peace or war in vast abundance—and yet they avail us little or nothing.

It is our firm conviction, that a duty on Iron, which would open the bowels of our mountains, and people them with productive labourers—would, by augmenting our resources, and furnishing a home market for the products of our soil—which seek in vain a mart in foreign countries—enhance the wealth and comfort of every citizen in the Commonwealth. We may be mistaken in this opinion—but it is one which we honestly entertain. We know the uncertain effects, which have attended the increase or diminution of duties—but if any deduction may be drawn from the past and the present, it may be safely affirmed, that the proposed duty on Iron will be attended with the beneficial results predicted. It will relieve us from dependence upon foreign nations for the great weapon of national defence. It will tend to diminish our indebtedness abroad, and thereby relieve our currency from the convulsions of foreign countries. It will bring into existence a new and vast source of wealth to the State—and by creating a market for our Wheat, Corn and Tobacco, more than remunerate the agriculturist for any additional tax upon the implements of husbandry.

If our people could come to look with wise eyes to their true interests, they would never rest content, until steps had been taken thus to augment their resources and make more stable the foundations of their independence.

Political Capital.—There is nothing about which the people are so easily moved as taxes. Demagogues knowing this, take up the cry of *taxes, taxes*, and ring the change upon *taxes, taxes*. We know of several great men who have been built up entirely by the vehemence and peculiar pointedness with which they could cry *taxes*. But there is no capital that so easily vanishes. No hypocrisy so liable to be exposed. Government must go on—taxes must be laid—no matter whether Whig or Democrat rules; and the party that gets into power by deceiving the people with promises, that this Government can be carried on without taxes, is blown as soon as it makes the first move at governing. Honesty is the best policy in this, as in every thing else. *Western Car.*

Mail Robbers.—We learn from the Columbus Statesman, that George Stiles, and two boys named John Page and David M'Honey, have been arrested and committed for robbing the mail between Charleston and London, and Lafayette and London, in Madison county. The boys have confessed. Credit is given to Mr. McHenry, the agent of the General Post Office, for his efficient action, "in ferreting out these rogues."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 27.

Hillsborough Literary Association.

On Thursday evening last, a number of the citizens of this village met at the Presbyterian session house, for the purpose of forming a literary society for the promotion of social intercourse and mutual improvement.

A preliminary meeting had been held the evening previous, and a committee appointed, consisting of the Hon. Frederick Nash, Rev. Messrs. Burwell and Curtis, and Hugh Waddell, esq. to draft rules and regulations for the society.

The rules reported by this committee were amended by the meeting, and adopted; and the society was organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. Frederick Nash, President.

Dr. James S. Smith, 1st Vice President.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, 2d Vice President.

Rev. Robert Burwell, 3d Vice President.

Dennis Heartt, Secretary.

Dr. Walter A. Norwood, Treasurer.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening next, when the President will deliver an inaugural address.

☞ We have received the 2d No. of a review of the preamble and resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Mason Hall by "One of the People." We regret that it was not received in time for this number; it shall appear in our next.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday the 17th January, a very large number of memorials were presented on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, most of them against a repeal or modification of it.

On Tuesday, memorials on the subject of the Bankrupt Law continued to be presented. Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, took occasion to say that it was admitted by the friends and enemies of the bill that it was extremely ineffective. He thought its repeal proper; and that with the long session before them, they could build up a law to which all parties might assent. Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, said that although the unfortunate bankrupts of the country had his sympathy, and he had voted for the bill; he felt bound to be guided by the voice of the people of his state, and vote for a repeal. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Walker, referring the memorials against a repeal to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of embracing banks in the compulsory provisions, &c., was adopted.

On Wednesday, the treasury note bill was considered. A message from the House, announcing the death of the Hon. Davis Dimmock, was received; whereupon the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, many petitions were presented against the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The consideration of the treasury note bill was continued.

On Friday, after the presentation of petitions and resolutions, the treasury note bill was again considered and amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, January the 15th, after a good deal of irregularity and disorder, a bill was reported from the judiciary committee to repeal the Bankrupt law of the last session. On Monday the 17th, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was again taken up. Mr. Granger spoke against the repeal, and moved a rejection of the bill, but the House refused to reject it. Afterwards, under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed by a vote of 126 to 94. So the Bankrupt law of the extra session, so far as the House is concerned, was repealed. On Tuesday, the House was principally taken up with the presentation of memorials—most of them remonstrating against interference with the Bankrupt Law. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, in which the imperfections of the act of Aug. 19, 1841, may be corrected and deficiencies supplied. On Wednesday, the death of the Hon. Davis Dimock, late a member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced by Mr. Bidlack; whereupon the usual resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned. On Thursday, and Friday, the House was occupied nearly the whole of the settings in the presentation of petitions.

Executive Council.—Gov. Morehead has summoned his Council to meet on Tuesday, the 8th of February, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement. *Raleigh Register.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by this Court, in the following cases, viz.

Per Ruffin, C. J., in Allman v. Davis, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Watson v. Willis, from Rowan; reversing the judgment of the Superior Court, and affirming the judgment of the County Court.

Per Daniel J., in Clark v. Lovingood, from Cherokee; directing a new trial.

Also, in den ex dem Ballew v. Clark, from Surry; affirming the judgment below.

Per Gaston J., in Reynolds v. Walker et al. Executors, from Rutherford; awarding a *venire de novo*.

Also, in den ex dem. Love v. Seagle et al. from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Morrison, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

Distressing.—Col. Casper Smith, of this county, was on Thursday 11th inst. returning from a visit to Davidson county, and in attempting to cross the Yadkin River, at the old Trading Ford, in a gig, was cast away and drowned. A little negro boy about 12 years old, who was in the gig with him, as well as the horse, was also drowned. The body of Col. Smith was found on the ninth day afterwards, about 1½ miles below. The horse and gig were found a few days afterwards, about three miles below the Ford. The negro had not been found when we last heard from the neighborhood. Col. Smith has left a large family of children by his first wife, and a widow. He had been married to his last wife only about one month. He was an energetic, practical man, of sound principles and much esteemed by his neighbors. To his family his loss is a terrible stroke. *Salisbury Watchman.*

Death of the Hon. Linn Banks.—The Hon. Linn Banks was drowned Thursday night last in Conway River (a branch of the Rapidan) as he was returning to his home, in Madison county, from Greene court-house. It is not known how he came to meet this fate. He rode on horseback, was late in returning, and it was dark when he attempted to cross the stream, which was somewhat swollen.

Mr. Banks was a speaker for 18 or 19 years in the House of Delegates—the duties of which station he discharged with dignity, and ability—his decisions were seldom objected to—and he was more than once re-elected when his political opponents were able to have rejected him. He was a member of Congress for four sessions preceding the present. In private life he was the affectionate husband, kind master, and good neighbor. He was indeed a worthy man. His death is a melancholy one, and has imparted deep distress to a wide circle of relations and friends. *Rich. Comp.*

The Government Jewels Found.—The valuable jewels belonging to the United States Government, were found last week, on board the schooner Mary Bright, lying at Smith's wharf, Baltimore, bound for Richmond, Va. Two officers of the Baltimore police having obtained information which led them to believe the treasures were on that vessel, repaired to the office of Henry Snyder, esq. from whom they obtained a search warrant. Accompanied by that gentleman, they proceeded to the vessel, and having made known to Capt. Bright the object of their visit, they were conducted to the cabin, where they were shown a large black trunk, labelled "James Anson, Richmond, Virginia." Suspecting that the treasure was concealed in this, the officers broke it open, and there found, carefully wrapped up in a straw mat, the costly pearl necklace, the golden snuff box studded with diamonds, the two large pearls, and the golden sword sheath, weighing two pounds and a half. The Captain afforded every facility to the officers, and aided them in their search; but was unable to give a description of the person who left the trunk on board; the steward, however, satisfied the officers with a full account of his appearance. The jewels were placed in one of the banks, for safe keeping over night. The sword sheath was not much injured, and the other articles had not sustained the slightest damage.

Affair in Cincinnati.—In the proceedings of the mob at Cincinnati, four persons are said to have been shot, one of whom was severely injured, having had his leg broken by a ball. There were a number of arrests. Captain W. H. H. Taylor, of the Cincinnati Light Dragoons, has tendered his resignation to the company, because but two of its members obeyed his orders to assist the civil authorities. The Captain, with proper spirit, remarks: "I cannot, in justice to myself, remain at the head of a company who refuse to obey my orders, especially when their services are required to protect the lives and property of their fellow citizens." Were laws properly enforced, there would be no such things as mobs.

"Grog Money."—We understand that $2 500 were yesterday paid to the seamen on board the Receiving Ship Columbus, in lieu of *spirit rations*, for the last three months, which they had voluntarily relinquished.

We also learn that the crew of the U. S. schooner Grampus, commanded by Lieut. Van Brunt, which vessel is now ready to sail on a cruise, all with the exception of ten or eleven, receive money instead of grog.

It is time that the custom of allowing spirit rations on board our ships was abolished. *Boston Journal.*

A NEW SORT OF PUFF.

We are glad to see that a *new* style of "puff" is coming in vogue. The old stereotyped "puff" of "unrivalled," "unequalled," &c. &c., has become as stale as a cranberry puff made at Christmas, 1840, and we rejoice that it is about to be supplanted. *Pet. Intel.*

Although our friend Syme has feasted so long on "Lynhaven pets," they have not, we see, destroyed his taste for other good things. The following is a specimen of the new style of *puffing* of which he speaks.

The Singular Escape.—Those who have been much in Broadway, may have noticed a person promenading there, of some thirty years of age, of a remarkably genteel figure, and of such prepossessing manners as to have attracted the attention of the loungers of this fashionable thoroughfare. A change suddenly came over this personage. His appearance was neglected, his manners and his actions became strangely altered. With a cadaverous unshaven visage, and unbrushed garments, you could scarcely recognize the gay being of a recent period. He had become the living picture of despair. Was it the dreaded delay of the Bankrupt Law? The anticipated failure of the Fiscal Agent? or the overwhelming disappointment of Love? People wondered what could have wrought so great a change! Alas! his looks belied not his inward feelings. His story is soon told, by one who knew him well; but from motives of delicacy, his name is here suppressed. In a fit of melancholy, ennui, desperation, or whatever it may be called, he resolved to commit suicide.

He procured the means, a Razor, and, as every prudent man should do, prepared to die decently, by first cleanly shaving himself. After this, fellow mortal, let nothing surprise you; but *that shave* saved him from self-destruction! He is now as fresh, happy and handsome as our thrice worthy friend, Chas. Delavan, after a Temperance Lecture, and all on account of simple shave. Not simple neither; for it was a remarkable shave, so easy—nothing was ever like it. "How is this?" he ejaculated, "I feel not the Razor—am I paralytic! No, pinching hurts my cheeks. Ah, I see it all—CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP. I am determined to live, if only to enjoy another shave. Chapman has unwittingly been the preserver of my life."

The famous Magic Razor Strop is made by L. Chapman, 102 William street, where the melancholy and the merry, who would escape pain, will be most cheerfully supplied.

Mr. Haywood—again.—In the brief sketch given by us of Mr. Haywood's remarks, in the late "Democratic" Convention, we forgot to mention that the opinions advanced by him on the subject of a State *repudiating* its debts, were manly, honorable and thoroughly American in their tone. "The Mississippi bonds must be paid. To the last dollar, the last cent, the last mill, every pledge of the public faith must be honorably redeemed, be the consequences, be the cost what it may." *Raleigh Register.*

A Decision.—It was decided in Baltimore County Court on Tuesday, upon the trial of a case involving usury, that when the drawer of a note had received full consideration for the same, the holder thereof could sell it for any thing he might think proper to take, and that such sale, however usurious, could not taint the note in the hands of the purchaser.

A salt mine has been discovered in Virginia, between the Clinch Mountain and the Blue Ridge, near the line of East Tennessee. The stratum is about 150 feet thick, and 200 feet below the surface. This is said to be the first salt mine found in the United States east of the Mississippi and the great lakes. It reposes on a bed of plaster rock. The crystals are slightly reddish, but of excellent quality. It is found, however, more profitable to prepare salt from the water, by evaporation, than to work the mine.

Cotton.—The gentleman who packed the first bag of cotton sent from the South to England, is still alive. Some two or three years since we had the pleasure of spending a night at his house, and were not a little interested in hearing him relate his adventures in this particular. It is said that the gentleman to whom the cotton was consigned in Liverpool is also still alive. When it arrived, the custom-house officer refused to admit it at a lower rate of duty, because, as he said, to his knowledge *no cotton could grow in America*. Yet, that country in which it was then thought no cotton could grow, now supplies her own demands, and sends annually to England a quantity valued at fifteen millions of dollars! *Highland Mess.*

Good Luck.—The St. Louis Gazette states that a citizen of that place has recently "come to his fortune" by the devolution upon him of a baronial title, with large estates, besides ready money in the East Indies, amounting to the comfortable sum of $1,000,000.

"And these same men will lift their presumptuous goose-quills at the great founder of American free trade, John C. Calhoun; a man who has exalted the dignity of human reason itself—who, as the pioneer of his country's destiny, has *blazed the way* for her intellect, glory, and power, in which the descendants of those who now revile him will travel and blush for their sires." *Lin. Eng.*

Look at that! John C. Calhoun has "*blazed the way*" for the intellect of the country! A curious way, indeed, is it that he has been *blazing*. He has blazed away for a United States Bank, and blazed away against a United States Bank; blazed away for a protective tariff, and blazed away against a protective tariff; blazed away for a national system of internal improvements, and blazed away against a national system of internal improvements; blazed away for consolidation, and blazed away for nullification; blazed away in favor of President Jackson's Administration, and blazed away against it; blazed away against all the measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and blazed away as furiously in favor of the same; and at this time exhibits the duplex phenomenon of being in favor of and against Mr. Tyler.

If the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer wish to build a Virginia fence through the wilderness of mind, perhaps they cannot do better than to follow the "way" that the great South Carolina pioneer has *blazed*. *Louisville Jour.*

Earthquakes in Missouri.—They have had another rather severe shock of an earthquake in St. Louis and its neighborhood. It is now thirty years since the occurrence of those terrific earth quakes that ravaged Southern Missouri, and were felt more or less severely throughout the Western country.

Statistic of Insanity.—By the last census, there are 17,181 insane persons in the United States, and the estimated number of those who annually become insane is 5719. There are sixteen insane asylums in the country, containing something less than 2000 patients, and receiving some 1200 annually. Several other asylums are soon to go into operation, but, at the most, they can receive but one-fifth of the insane in the United States. The average proportion of the insane to the whole population is as 1 to 990.

The Progress of Lowell.—Lowell, says a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, was incorporated as a town in 1826. There are now invested in the factories in that place between 10 and 11 millions of dollars. Upwards of 55 000 bales of cotton, (being nearly half of our entire exportation;) 12 000 tons hard coal; 3000 bbls. flour, for the making of starch; besides large quantities of bread stuffs, &c. are annually consumed in Lowell.

The following is a report made by the committee on Sheep at the Worcester cattle show: "A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison—but it is apt! In both cases the coat is the most valuable part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a fleece? And what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of his father, in this county, on Saturday last, of consumption, Mr. Thomas Cox, eldest son of Mr. Charles Cox, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased had suffered much from the disease with which he was afflicted; but he had made his peace with God, and he was enabled to bear it with meekness and resignation, knowing that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." He died in full hopes of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

At a called meeting of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, on Monday evening, the 24th of January, 1842, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, by Divine dispensation, our worthy and much esteemed brother, Thomas Cox, has been taken from among us:

Be it resolved, That in token of the great regard entertained for him, both as a mason and as a man, by all with whom he was connected in the bonds of brotherhood, the members of this Lodge do wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, that they may thus be made aware of our sympathy with them under their melancholy bereavement.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
27 Thursday,	6 56	5 4	
28 Friday,	6 55	5 5	
29 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	
30 Sunday,	6 53	5 7	
31 Monday,	6 52	5 8	
1 Tuesday.	6 51	5 9	Last 3 4 52 after.
2 Wednesday	6 50	5 10	New 11 10 59 morn
			First 19 3 44 after.
			Full 26 0 34 after.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held in Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 2d day of February next. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

January 21. 07—

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, January 20.

Cotton,	7½ a	8
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 00
Leaf,	3 25 a	4 00
Wheat, none in market.		

Fayetteville, January 19.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	2 50
(bushel,)	75 a	80
Cotton,	7 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Attention! Citizens of Orange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery Line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others:

Molasses,	Camphor,
Sugar,	Mace,
Coffee,	White Lead, in kegs,
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar,	Putty,
Raisins,	Salt Petre,
Rice,	Alum,
Cheese,	Epsom Salts,
Herring,	Glauber Salts,
Salt,	Dry White Lead,
Turpentine Soap,	" Red Lead,
Fayetteville Candles,	Copperas,
Spanish Indigo,	Chip Log Wood,
White Lead, in kegs,	Lamp Black,
Madder,	Saleratus,
Spice,	Brimstone,
Black Pepper,	Spanish Brown,
Ginger,	Miller's Spaff,
Cloves,	Spirits Turpentine,
Cinnamon,	Good Vinegar,
	Assortment of Nails,

A large quantity of Spun Cotton, and Picked Cotton by the pound.

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

January 25. 08—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

William Nelson, vs. Thomas J. Mulhollan } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas J. Mulhollan, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the defendant, Thomas J. Mulhollan, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be finally entered against him by default.

Witness, John Taylor, Clerk of said Court, November Term, 1841

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $4 50. 08—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Hardy Royster, against Granderson Royster, Elizabeth Royster, John Royster Harrison Royster, Solomon Royster, Jesse Brooker and Nancy his wife, and William Royster.

Petition for Re-probate Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Royster, Harrison Royster, and Solomon Royster, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $5 00 07—

STATE OF NORTH CARTLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Mark Patterson, adm'r. vs. Benjamin D. Price } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin D. Price, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 07—

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, for the benefit of the act of Assembly made for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you may attend and object if you see proper.

THOMAS JACOBS.

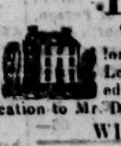
January 22. 07—

Notice.

☞ A Meeting will be held at James Turner's, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district, in the Convention to be held by the Whigs of the County in Hillsborough, at May Court. A full attendance of the voters of the district is requested.

January 19. 07—

To Rent.



THE Houses and Lots belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented for the present year on application to Mr. Daniel Phillips

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

January 1. 04—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Belkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 6. 05—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators of William Lynn, deceased, and Thomas Christian and wife Martha, and Matthew Lynn, in their own right,
vs.
Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and others.
Petition for sale of Negroes.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office, January 15, 1842; when came the plaintiffs, Thos. Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators, &c. and made affidavit in due form of law that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made, according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Test,
JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv $5 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas M'Kee and William Corbill, administrators, and others, } Petition to sell Negroes.
vs.
Nathaniel Stewart, and others.

IN this case, it having been made to appear, according to law, that the defendants, Nathaniel Stewart, and Simon Couch and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Wm. K. Ruffin vs. *Jesse E. Dent.*
Bill of Discovery.

IN this case it having been made to appear according to law, that the defendant Jesse E. Dent, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, c. m. e.

Price adv. $1 50. 05—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

John Rawlin, Administrator with the will of Sarah Freeman,
against
Freeman, and others.
Original Bill.

THE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William Osborne and Susan his wife, John Southerly, the heirs at law of Henry Southerly, Colby Jack and Betsy his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September Term 1841. Issued for publication, December 24 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 25 05 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

In Equity—November Term, 1841.

M. Thompson, wife, and others, } Petition
vs. } to sell Land.
Kendal Yankook and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Price and wife Nancy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Benjamin Price and Nancy his wife to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Person, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur, or this bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Test,

JOHN BRADSHER, c. m. e.

Price adv. $4 50. 06—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

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500 Bushels Seed Oats.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 50 cents, to be delivered at his granary.

MICHAEL HOLT.

January 16. 06- 4w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

Lad between 12 and 18 years of age, of good moral character, and a tolerable good English education, will be taken at the office of the Milton Chronicle to learn the art of Printing. Treatment good. Address the editor, post paid, at Milton, N. C.

January 14. 06—

HILLSBOROUGH

Female Academy.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th day of January next, under the superintendance of the Rev. M. A. Curtis. The trustees congratulate the friends of this Academy upon the accession of so efficient and thorough a scholar as the Rev. Mr. Curtis, in addition to those engaged heretofore in the duties of instruction. They feel it unnecessary to recapitulate the studies as often given to the public; but content themselves with stating that no location in the state, no course of academical instruction, and no fairer opportunity to give to the female character that moral beauty which is justly esteemed its highest excellence, have ever been offered to the patronage of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.,
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.
TRUSTEES

December 15. 03—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, and Newbern Spectator, will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th January, 1842, and close on the 15th June following. Terms as heretofore, viz: Latin and Greek Languages, &c., $12 50 per session; English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., $8 per session. Students prepared for any of our Universities. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a large number of students with good board at $7 50 per month—lights and mending only are excepted.

D. W. KERR.

December 10. 03—

☞ Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish the above once in two weeks, three times.

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of slime and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by
A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90—

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinette, &c. &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Chene do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 92—

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds.
Cloths for Over-coats.
Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23. 00—

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 91—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1842, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John W Anderson 2
C T D C Anderson
B
John Bain
John Bowers 2
William Brewer
Young W Barbee
Robert Burnsides
William Bowls 2
Esther A Bridgers
George Baron
C
Wm Chambers
Wm Couch
Harden Couch
James W Couch
Reubin Carden
George T Coggin
Isaac Crabtree
George Crabtree
D
Baxter Davis
Bennet Duncan
E
Colonel Elderson
Henry Edwards
Andrew Eadie
Robert Eaton
F
Charles Freeland
G K Favour
E W Fayville
H
Miss Marion W Hill
John G Harvey
J
G W Jones 2
Emily B. Jordan
James Jackson
Martha Jackson
Benjamin Johnston
John T Johnson
L
Thomas Latta
Thomas Lewis
George W Lowther
M
Sophia Mitchel
Jane M'Key 2
Miss Mary Martin
Duncan Moore
Mr —— debane
N
James E Norfleet
O
Wm H Owen
John Odend'hal 3
Mary Odend'hal
Miss E H Owen
P
Joseph Parker
John Porterfield
George Pratt
R
Rachel Revel
James Raney
Wm Rodwell
Samuel Rennal
S
Harry, servent of A. Stanford
Wm F Smith 2
Charles C Smith 2
Mr Spencer
Samuel Strain
Stephen Scarlett
T
Richard Thomson 2
Henry L Turner
Daniel W Thomson
W
Lemuel Wilkerson
R. Wiley
Wm Woodward 2
John Willis
Wm Morrow
Wm Woods
Dennis Woods

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

January 1. 05—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care; and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.
CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.
VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.
SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "*to let live*, as well as *to live*" we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. 00—

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77—

Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, to refuse Licenses in all cases for retailing Spirituous Liquors; the evils resulting from the practice being considered as greatly more than counterbalancing all the supposed benefits.

December 22. 04—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1841.

Thomas Terril and others, } Petition to sell Real Estate.
vs.
William Brooks and others.

IN this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Howell, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terril, Joseph Terril, and Jacob Bishough and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, c. m. e.

Price adv $4 50. 05

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and furnished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Raw Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoestees.
Do. Pump Shoestees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoestees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoestees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 18. —52

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of the last ends to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the function of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of PURGING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sinclair, Midway, Davidson.
James B. McDade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Wate Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.